

081894768
4/29/98

Attorney Docket 970224

Method and Apparatus for Checking Security Documents**Background of the Invention**

- The invention relates to a method and apparatus for checking or examining security documents ~~in accordance with the preamble of claim 1.~~
- 5 Many processes, apparatus, methods and examining systems are known for determining the authenticity of security documents, for monitoring the usability, for defining the ^{position} ~~location~~ in processing machines as well as for defining and counting currency. German Patent 1,223,594 describes an apparatus for capacitively sensing image materials in which the sensing
- 10 capacitors consist of sensor electrodes arranged on both sides of a path along which the image material is moving. There is no ^{guarantee} ~~assurance~~ that this apparatus will sense embedded, impressed or applied electrically conductive strips, ribbons or other particles.

- German Patent 1,774,290 describes a measuring arrangement for the automatic evaluation of a characteristic element of a bank note in an apparatus for examining the authenticity of currency bills by means of capacitive coupling of electrodes arranged in a grid-like pattern. This known measuring arrangement does not permit an exact determination of the respective characteristic element at processing speeds required under present day conditions, and even at a slow checking operation ^{it is} ~~the arrangement~~ only the presence of such an element ^{which} is detected ~~and~~ is thus unsatisfactory as regards currently known forgeries ^{of banknotes provided with} using electrically conductive components ~~in bank notes~~, for example.

- In German Laid-open Specification 2,619,457, magnetic properties of a testing strip provided in a bank note are measured.
- 25 German Patent 2,834,287 describes examining the authenticity of ferro-magnetic security strips in printed securities by application of a magnetic field. These examining methods are too slow and always require exact positioning of the object or strip to be checked.

German Patent 2,760,165 describes a technically complex examining

apparatus by which the authenticity of bank notes is determined in a second testing section in particular, by measuring differences in thickness and fluorescent properties. Examining only these properties, no longer corresponds to the state of currently circulating forgeries. Counterfeit money including water

- 5 marks and fluorescent paper or dye can no longer be recognized as false by this apparatus.

Even the read heads among others of the processing machines described in German Laid-open Specifications 3,236,373 and 3,236,374, which, together with indicia on security documents, form an electrical

- 10 capacitor and which affect a defined change in the capacitance value by introducing the ^{ferro}-electric material between the capacitive electrodes of the read element, are unsuitable for high-speed processing machines and for examining currently circulating European bank notes.

- Verifying the presence of an electrically conductive security strip by
15 untuning oscillators and resonant circuits in accordance with German Patent 2,912,712 has not found acceptance because of the low reliability of the evaluations and its great technical complexity and complicated structure.

- U.S. Patent 5,308,992 describes a measuring arrangement of optical and capacitive sensors, which requires precise positioning of the testing strip,
20 however. To improve its rate of error-free operation and to distinguish between different test objects (e.g. different currencies), the use of an additional magnetic sensor is proposed, which makes the measurement structure even more complicated and dear. Following ^{pre-sorting} ~~resorting~~ of bank notes, the capacitive sensor can only detect the presence of an electrically
25 conductive security strip.

- In accordance with German Patent 4,103,832, there is also known an examining arrangement in which capacitive and/or ^{electro}-optical and/or millimeter wave sensors are arranged for checking along a check path. The subject matter of the disclosure relates to examining the dielectric properties
30 of bank notes, among others.

German Patent 4,325,027 describes a method and an arrangement for

examining the authenticity of bank notes in which the change in the field strength arising from bridging a high frequency field by a metallic security strip is evaluated. Because of its limited sensitivity and low suppression of interference energy it is suitable for use at low velocities only. Moreover,

5 surface conductive and moist test objects are also recognized as genuine. Breaks in the metal strips of genuine bank notes are not recognized leading to erroneous stopping of the machine. Because of the low sensitivity of the arrangement, the distance between the electrodes and the metallic security strip of the bank note is very small which prevents its use in fast running bank

10 note processing machines. A sequential arrangement of several such sensors is possible only at a relatively large spacing between them so that the sensors do not influence each other.

In WO 94/22114 there is described an apparatus for detecting metallic conductive security threads. Here, too, surface conductive and moist test

15 objects are detected as genuine, as it's performed for measuring the electrical charge of the sensor electrodes. No provision is made for classification of differently dimensioned security threads.

European Patent specification 0,204,574 describes a method of detecting a magnetic print design by means of electromagnetic induction.

20 ~~Since~~ even conventional copying machines may be loaded with electrically conductive ink, this type of checking is very limited in its reliability in view of the quality of present day forgeries.

The disadvantages of these known examining methods and arrangements primarily are their high technical complexity and their insufficient

25 reliability in detecting forgeries among bank notes rapidly fed through a money processing machine. In the known measuring arrangements for examining capacitive properties, the disadvantage is that a sufficiently low capacitive resistance can be established only within the provided low frequency ranges from 10 to 220 kHz and only at very small spacings

30 between the electrodes and the metal strip. Moreover, in this frequency range, the effect of the dielectric change is still very significant, i.e., a material

of high relative permittivity leads to an increased capacitance and, hence, to a reduction in the capacitive resistance between the antennae. Thus, moist counterfeit, for instance, would be recognized as authentic. *In praxi*, these arrangements, particularly in respect of mechanized authenticity checking

- 5 have up to the present time not proven themselves.

European Patent 589,195 A2 describes a method in which for determining the authenticity of test objects an allocation code is derived by means of a device having an excitation coil and a sensor coil, from a detection signal obtained by sensing a sensing area provided with highly
10 permeable magnetic elements, and in which the authenticity is affirmed if the detection signal and the allocation code coincide. This checking method may be used to a limited extent only in connection with plastic cards, paper documents and only ^a few non-European bank notes provided with magnetic or magnetizable particles. Other checking methods such as those described in
15 European Patents 204,574 A2, 553,402 A1 and 560,023 A1 in which geometric and/or physical properties of testing objects are classified by a method of comparison, may be used with one type of test object only, they are very complex, and because of the required high speeds they have not been accepted as the only single operation authenticity checking method.

20 *Task of the Invention* It is a task of the invention to eliminate the existing disadvantages of the known examining arrangements and methods and to provide a method, by means of which it is possible reliably to detect a characteristic testing element, which may be used in connection with many kinds of bank notes and currencies, including, for instance, moist or deliberately moistened and/or
25 soiled test objects, which can distinguish them from each other, which is of low technical complexity, which is useful for being practiced in retro-fitted processing machines, and which satisfies the rapid through-put in processing machines. An electrically conductive security thread or ribbon or a two-dimensionally formed security element in bank notes or securities is used as
30 *of the invention* the characteristic test element. Furthermore, it is a task to structure a testing ¹ unit for practicing the method such that an authenticity check may be

performed ahead of sorting on the basis of currencies and kinds.

- It is still another task of the invention to develop an apparatus for examining security documents which as a security element contain an electrically conductive ribbon or thread-like strip for examining uninterrupted
D 5 electrically conductive strips as well as those which are provided with a plurality of electrically conductive areas which are electrically insulated from each other.

- An example of such a security document are current U.S. bank notes provided with a security thread supporting electrically conductive
10 characteristics insulated from each other. Modern practice demands that such examining systems may without difficulties be incorporated in processing machines which not only recognize high-quality forgeries but also genuine documents of poor quality which in practice occur frequently and which would lead to faulty releases which would interfere considerably with
15 the operation of the processing machines.

- Brief Summary of the Invention*
Utilizing capacitive coupling of the kind known *per se*, the method in accordance with the invention for examining security documents provides for the transmission and amplification of electrical signals from transmitting antennae to receiving antennae by way of electrically conductive security
20 elements, which are evaluated ^{then} *as to their* amplitude response over a predetermined time and which are converted into signal patterns with easily comparable parameters ^{These signal patterns} *and which* are compared with ^{against} *existing* signal patterns. To practice the method with its steps to be described, an examining apparatus utilizing capacitive coupling is proposed in respect of bank notes,
25 documents, securities and the like provided with security strips or threads or two-dimensional security elements, which may be used in a bank note processing machine, preferably, a counting machine. An arrangement of sensors is placed in a housing assembly in the vicinity of optical and/or magnetic and/or format sensors. The machine passes the bank notes and/or
30 securities by the examining apparatus. The sensor arrangement comprises a plurality of antennae and/or electrodes. The longitudinal extent of the surface

area of the antennae and/or electrodes in the direction normal to the feed path is such that the security strip or thread sweeps sufficiently across the antennae and/or electrodes, even at a defined lateral play of the test objects and regardless of whether a test object is moving through the examining

- 5 apparatus with its face or reverse pointing upwardly. The antennae and/or electrodes correspond to slide apparatus, pressure rollers and/or feed belts of the kind known *per se* so that the documents to be checked may be spaced from the antennae a predetermined distance and/or pressed against the electrodes during their rapid passage. *By the inventive arrangement of the Positioning*
- 10 examining apparatus in the vicinity of optical and/or magnetic and/or format sensors which conventionally function to recognize geometry, disposition, dye and the like, *bring about simultaneous* actuation of the sensor arrangement is accomplished at the same time.

One or more antennae and/or electrodes are energized with high

- 15 and/or low frequency energy and/or with direct current, and, by way of a security strip or thread, one or more antennae and/or electrodes receive a portion of the transmitted energy. *This leads to a change in the voltage applied at one or more of the receiving antennae and/or receiving electrodes is changing.*

- In order to make ~~comparable statements~~, for instance in respect of the 20 authenticity and usability of documents or the currency of bank notes, *it is necessary to provide constant conditions of movement such as, for example, the feed velocity, are necessary for test objects to be compared. The antennae and/or electrodes supply a voltage to an electronic evaluation circuit. The electronic evaluation circuit furnishes an easily comparable voltage in proportion to the signal pattern of the received voltage. In order to suppress interfering and extraneous energies and to prevent the basic conductivities of test objects from affecting the test result, special filters and/or phase comparators may be utilized.*

- The output pulse of the electronic evaluation circuit is independent of 30 the feed speed. In order to allow for a specific selectivity of the check apparatus, a selective amplifier is additionally coupled to the electronic

evaluation circuit. The selective amplifier converts the voltage coming from the sensor arrangement into an easily comparable voltage which is dependent upon the response of the amplitude. In defining the electronic evaluation circuit of the category under consideration (electrically conductive

5 security strips or security threads or conductive markings of any kind) additional limits of amplitude are preset the response of which is so closely adjacent the amplitude excursion of a test signal, that a definition of authenticity is obtained on the basis of the difference between the defined preset amplitude limits and the largest possible amplitude excursion of any

10 objects to be checked. This means that even the latest forgeries in circulation which generate a signal which under normal circumstances would be *classified*, *detected* as an evaluation signal, would be *disclosed* *detected* as a forgery by the evaluation electronics in accordance with the invention.

In accordance with the invention, defining specific currencies, for

15 instance all bank notes of individual countries having similar security strips, by means of the evaluation electronics of the invention is accomplished by a definable time limit of the test signal amplitude, for instance by a controller, for a given currency which differs from the interval of the amplitude response of all other currencies.

20 Currencies of like intervals of test signal amplitude will be subjected to an additional test, e.g., by a method of color recognition and/or color distinction and/or magnet and/or format checking. Recognition signals derived from light barriers, for instance, are combined with the signal of the sensor arrangement in accordance with the invention and converted into a

25 machine-specific output pulse.

A variation of the method consists of examining security documents by energizing one or more pairs of transmission antennae in a phase-shifted manner. As a result of the capacitive coupling between a transmission antenna, an electrically conductive indicia on the security strip and the *associated*

30 receiving antenna positioned opposite the transmission antenna an authenticity determining signal is generated at the input of an amplifier.

Because of the absence of an electrically conductive strip in ~~its~~ effective range, no capacitive signal coupling occurs between the second transmission antenna which is energized out of phase relative to the first transmission antenna and its receiving antenna. Thus, this arrangement makes it possible

5 to check a continuous electrically conductive strip. Displaced from these pairs of antennae, there are further pairs of transmitting and receiving antennae which in their dimensions and distances from each other are calibrated to electrically conductive indicia of the security strip. By moving the object to be checked at a defined distance relative to the test sensor

10 arrangement, characteristic amplitude and time signals which may be evaluated are fed from the receiving antennae to the evaluation electronics. Thus, an examination is carried out which is capable of recognizing and evaluating a plurality of electrically conductive indicia insulated from each other. In this context, it does not matter if the insulation between electrically

15 conductive indicia is deliberate, as is the case in a U.S. bank note, or if the insulation is the result of fractures in indicia produced as continuous electrically conductive strips as is the case in German bank notes, for instance. A micro controller can compare the number of interruptions with stored values. By arranging several pairs of transmitting and receiving

20 antennae and associated evaluation electronics it is possible to obtain a reliable indication as regards the authenticity of a document, since the examining apparatus operates reliably even though the object to be checked may have shifted relative to the checking apparatus when feeding it into it. If, in accordance with the invention, the transmitting and receiving antennae are

25 arranged across the entire operational width of the processing machine, an authenticity check may be performed regardless of the position of the test object. Hence, it does not matter if a document is fed with its front or rear surface facing upwardly and/or if its security strips are arranged at its right or left side and/or if it is fed in a laterally displaced position relative to its

30 direction of movement. In this manner it is possible to check documents differing in terms of format as well as the disposition of their security strip

relative to the direction of movement. In addition, not only do the different kinds of security strips permit a classification in terms of authenticity, but also a specific arrangement of different documents, such as different currencies.

- In the direction of movement of the bank notes, further testing sensors
- 5 may be arranged ahead of or behind the testing sensor arrangement in accordance with the invention. In such a case the output signal of such a testing sensor arrangement is combined with the output signal of the testing sensor arrangement in accordance with the invention (double check), without necessitating changes in the software of the processing machine, as, for
- 10 instance, when retrofitting with a checking apparatus of the method in accordance with the invention.

Description of the Several Drawings

Aside from the claims, advantageous embodiments of the invention may also be gleaned from the specification and drawings, wherein individual characteristics may severally or jointly in sub-combination represent protectable embodiments for which protection is herein claimed. Embodiments of the invention are depicted in the drawings. In the drawings:

- Fig. 1: is a block circuit diagram of the evaluation circuit;
- Fig. 2: are the detection curves of a bank note moving at different speeds;
- 20 Fig. 3: are currency-specific detection curves;
- Fig. 4: are detection curves of several bank notes and counterfeit;
- Fig. 5: is a block circuit diagram of the evaluation circuit incorporating double checking;
- Fig. 6: is a section the a schematic presentation of a checking
- 25 apparatus;
- Fig. 7: is a test sensor arrangement;
- Fig. 8: is a block circuit diagram of a checking apparatus;
- Fig. 9: is the arrangement of a test sensor arrangement in a processing
- 30 *Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments*
The method to be described in detail with reference to different apparatus and arrangements is essentially based upon practicing the process

steps of capacitive coupling of electrical signals from transmitting antennae to receiving antennae through electrically conductive security materials; amplification and conversion of the received signals which differ in their amplitude and time response into easily comparable signals and comparing the same

- ④ 5 against existing signal patterns to indicate and evaluate the authenticity of the documents to be checked in an appropriate form. A machine coupled with the checking apparatus moves the bank notes or security documents into the range of the checking apparatus. The light barriers will thereupon activate the testing sensor arrangement.

10 The transmitting antenna is energized by high-frequency energy. In the present embodiment the frequency is 6 MHZ. As the security strip or thread passes the test field, the receiving antenna absorbs a portion of the transmitted energy. As a result, the HF voltage present at the receiving antenna changes. The reason for this, as is well known, is the capacitive coupling

15 between transmitting and receiving antennae because of the electrical conductivity of the security strip or thread. The HF conductivity differs with different currencies. In order to be able to give currency-specific indications with the aid of an evaluation circuit, it is necessary to provide uniform feed conditions in respect of all objects to be checked in a single operation.

20 An electronic evaluation circuit essentially comprising an analog to digital converter and controller or integrator 15, trigger 16, controller monoflop 17 as well as, if desired, an AND gate 18 is functionally integrated with the checking unit and its test sensor arrangement by shielded connectors. An example of an electronic evaluation circuit is depicted in Fig. 1.

25 Reference character 12 is a HF transmitter, 13 is a HF receiver which receives the energy transmitted by the receiving antenna 9 and amplifies it as currency-specific and/or authenticity utilization signal, 15 is an integrator, 16 is a trigger which in addition to the present signals receives the evaluation circuit activating signals from the light barriers 20 and delivers them as time-coordinated pulses by way of the mono-flop 17 as output signals for test objects determined to be authentic. As may be seen by the curves a and b in

Fig. 4 representing the passage of bank notes, forgeries 26 do not generate output signals comparable to those of bank notes determined to be genuine.

The defined shielding of the test sensor arrangement of the electronic evaluation circuit from electrical and electro-magnetic fields, as well as the
5 arrangement of the test sensors in the area of the light barriers ensure a high
~~ratio of~~^{between} useful and interfering signals, and in combination with the positive
feeding by conveyor belts at a defined bank note feeding ~~velocity~~^{speed} they
guarantee a currency-specific selectivity of the checking apparatus. A further
advantage of this method in accordance with the invention is that the
10 moisture content and/or degree of soiling of test objects and/or bank notes
and/or security documents no longer appear as primary sources of
interference.

Fig. 6 is a sectional schematic representation of a checking apparatus which is used in accordance with the method set forth *supra* in a bank note
15 processing machine, preferably a counting machine. At a housing assembly
1, there is provided a machine support 2 which receives a test sensor
arrangement on a horizontal arm 3. The sensor arrangement is provided in
the range of light barriers 4, 5 on a non-conductive support material 6 of the
arm 3. The support material 6 is provided with apertures and/or perforations
20 7 for the passage of light ~~of~~^{from} the light barriers 4, 5. If the support material 6
used is transparent, there is no need for the apertures and/or perforations 7.

The test sensor arrangement consists of a plurality of strip sensors 8.
In the embodiment shown, there are two sensors, namely a strip sensor 8
functioning as a transmitting antenna and a strip sensor 9 functioning as a
25 receiving antenna. The longitudinal extent of the surfaces of the strip sensors
8, 9 in a direction normal to the direction of movement of bank notes 11 is
such that even at a defined lateral play of the bank note 11 and regardless of
whether a bank note 11 is passing through the checking apparatus with its
front or rear surface facing upwardly, the security strip or thread will still
30 sweep over the strip sensors 8, 9 sufficiently and will be guided under them
through the checking apparatus. Feed belts 10 are extending below the arm

10 *thereto*
3 and parallel therewith, at a distance from the strip sensors 8, 9 that during
their rapid movement the bank notes are pressed against the strip sensors 8,

9. Light barriers 4, 5 are arranged between the feed belts 11 and vertically
relative to the direction of movement of the bank notes.

5 The electronic evaluation circuit is also arranged in a shielded section
of the processing machine. In the embodiment shown, it is for practical
purposes positioned in that area of the housing where the paper thickness
adjustment apparatus is provided.

The defined shielding of the test sensor arrangement and of the
10 electronic evaluation circuit from electrical and electromagnetic fields as well
as the arrangement of the test sensor arrangement in the area of the light
barriers guarantees a high ratio *between* useful and interfering *signals* and, in
combination with the positive guidance by the feed belts 10 together with a
defined bank note feeding *velocity*, a currency-specific selectivity of the
15 checking apparatus. A further advantage of the checking apparatus in
accordance with the invention is that moisture content and/or degree of
soiling, for instance, of the test objects no longer appear as primary sources
of interference.

As seen in the direction of bank note movement - not shown in this
20 example - a further test sensor arrangement, for instance magnetic checking
as shown in the block diagram of Fig. 5, may be arranged ahead of or behind
the testing sensor arrangement in accordance with the invention.

In that case the output signal of *this* sensor arrangement *would be* combined
with the output signal of the test sensor arrangement in accordance with the
25 invention, without necessitating a change of the software of the relevant
processing machine, for instance when retrofitted with a sensor arrangement
in accordance with the invention.

As shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, the evaluation circuit connected *to* the
test sensor arrangement and the light barriers delivers a direct current *voltage*
30 dependent upon the amplitude response of the received HF voltage. This is
exemplified in the mentioned figures by the transmitted signals, depicted as

curves a.

- Fig. 2 depicts curves of detecting a bank note fed at different feed velocities. Curve a depicts the transmitted signal and curve b depicts the output signal of the electronic evaluation circuit. v_1 corresponds to a feeding velocity of 500 bank notes per minute, and v_2 corresponds to a feeding velocity of 1,800 bank notes per minute. Curve b additionally exemplifies how a bank note recognition signal supplied by the light barriers is combined with the signal from the test sensor arrangement and is converted to a machine-specific output pulse. This output pulse is independent of the feeding velocity as may be seen by comparing curves b in Fig. 2.

- Fig. 3 depicts currency-specific detection curves of feeding bank notes of different currencies. Curve a again depicts the transmitted signal from the test sensor arrangement, whereas curve b depicts the evaluation signal of a selective amplifier which was additionally connected to the electronic evaluation circuit in order to make possible a currency-specific selectivity of the checking apparatus without additional sensors. In Fig. 3, DE stands for German currency, CH stands for Swiss currency, EG stands for Egyptian currency and CH stands for Chinese Yuan beginning with the 1990 series.

- The amplitude response of the received HF energy differing in accordance with the different kinds of security strips is clearly visible with the bank notes of different currencies and is thus detectable by the electronic evaluation circuit. If it is necessary to process the currency-specific signal, an additional signal processed by the electronic evaluation circuit is possible for classifying specific currencies. Forgeries are detected in the currency-specific classification by means of a controller, for instance. In the same manner in which different currencies may be distinguished by different security strips or threads, forgeries will be detected as long as they are provided with imitation security strips or threads or at least fractions thereof. Fig. 4 depicts detection curves of eleven bank notes in a money counting machine. The bank notes numbered 21 to 25 and 27 to 31 have been recognized as genuine. The test object numbered 26 is a forgery which for checking purposes was deliberately inserted. Because of the lack of a

security strip or because of an imitated security strip, no signal was furnished by the test sensor arrangement. In practice, the bank note processing machine will be stopped if there is no signal or if the signal does not relate to a bank note, and the forgery or the unusable note is removed or mechanically deposited separately.

- If the checking apparatus is additionally connected to a test sensor arrangement, the machine-specific output pulse indicates the detection of a given security strip of thread and is combined with the output signal of that test sensor. In the absence of either an additional check by the processing machine, by the AND gate. If one of the authenticity signals is absent, the machine is stopped, and an operator removes the defective or counterfeit bank note.

With the electronic evaluation circuit being appropriately defined, a further possibility of use results from the evaluation signals of the selective amplifier, as shown in Fig. 3. If, for instance, in large processing machines of the kind used for sorting different currencies, the amplitude limit A marked in Fig. 3, is exceeded for all currencies to be checked, those with a genuine security strip responding to the test sensor arrangement at velocity v_2 will be detected. A specific time t_k is associated with each currency. To distinguish individual currencies, times $t_k = t_1 \dots t_4$ though t_n are to be defined as t_f in terms of specific currencies. Thus, for instance, t_f for German currency is to be selected to be larger than t_2 of Swiss francs, or t_f of Swiss francs is to be selected larger than t_3 of Egyptian currency. Since t_k of German currency may possibly have to be selected to be equal to t_f of a currency not shown in Fig. 3, it is necessary to provide in the processing machine a further currency specific check by conventional color recognition and/or format and/or magnetic check. Individual currencies thus sorted are deposited in compartments or stacking boxes in a well-known manner.

For checking non-continuous electrically conductive security strips of documents, processing machines are equipped with a test sensor arrangement 54 of the kind shown in Fig. 7 and consisting of a plurality of transmitting and receiving antennae all of which are disposed parallel to each

other and orthogonally to the direction of movement. For checking, bank notes are placed on a feed device for feeding through a processing machine such that the longest dimension of the security strip or thread in the bank note is aligned substantially parallel to the direction of movement. That is to say, a

- 5 German bank ^{note} would be placed with its longest dimension aligned substantially normal to the direction of movement. The transmitting antennae A2, A3 and the receiving antennae A are disposed opposite each other. Displaced therefrom, several transmitting antennae B2.I ($I=1\dots n$) and several receiving antennae B1.I form pairs of antennae. These pairs are arranged
10 displaced from each other to suppress double coupling of a signal from one transmitting antenna B1.I to an adjacent but not associated receiving antenna B1.k ($k=1\dots n$, $I \neq k$). Adjacent transmitting antennae (B2.I, B2.I+1) and associated receiving antennae (B1.I, B1.I+1) are displaced by a predetermined distance, preferably by the distance between a transmitting
15 antenna B2.I and its associated receiving antenna (B1.I). To reduce interferences, the pairs of antennae which are displaced diagonally from each other are preferably arranged between the transmitting antennae A2, A3 and the receiving antenna A1.

Fig. 8 depicts a block circuit diagram of a checking apparatus in accordance with the invention in which the test sensor arrangement is energized as shown in Fig. 7. If a document is fed to a processing machine equipped with the checking apparatus in accordance with the invention, it will be activated by light barriers or similar position defining sensors. A frequency generator 41 energizes the transmitting antenna A2 and, by way of a phase shifter 42, the transmitting antenna A3. The phase shifted energization prevents the influences of interferences ^{by} ~~from~~ extraneous energies and detects forgeries which do not display any difference in electrical conductivity. This is also true of bank notes the properties of which have changed, for instance, as a result of aging and/or mechanical damage and/or moisture. At
25 the same time, a number n of transmitting antennae B2.I ($I=1\dots n$) are energized by a second frequency generator 43 and a second phase shifter
30

44. Any transmitting antennae B2.I positioned transversely of the direction of movement and not in line are energized in a phase shifted manner in order to reduce the effects of disturbances from extraneous energies and to prevent a capacitive double coupling from one transmitting antenna B2.I to a non-
- 5 corresponding receiving antenna B1.k ($k=1..n$, $I \neq k$). In order to prevent signal distortions at the receiving antennae, the frequencies of the signals from the two generators are selected such that no frequency is a multiple of another frequency or a multiple of the difference between the two frequencies.
- 10 During checking, capacitive coupling of the signal of the transmitting antenna A2 to the receiving antenna A1 is taking place through an ~~continuous~~ ^{uninterruppled} electrically conductive security strip, whereas the signal of the transmitting antenna A3 is not capacitively coupled to the receiving antenna A1. The shortest distance between the transmitting antenna A2 and the receiving
- 15 antenna A1 is less than the greatest length of the electrically conductive security strip in the smallest document to be checked. If at no time during checking the security strip is present in the operational range of the transmitting antenna A2 and the receiving antenna A1, the security strip will be located in the operating range of the transmitting antenna A3 and the
- 20 receiving antenna A1 and further functions are satisfied analogously to the case described *supra*. In that case, a signal will be present at the receiving antenna A1, which by way of a rectifier 45 and selective amplifier 46 will in turn feed a signal to the micro controller 47. The micro controller 47 will perform the authenticity check by comparing the signal from the selectivity
- 25 amplifier 46 with a signal, for instance a specific threshold value, stored in the micro controller 47. If the threshold value is exceeded, the micro controller 47 classifies the object to be checked as an object with a continuous electrically conductive security thread, i.e. as genuine in the case of German bank notes. If there are electrically conductive indicia in the security strip which because
- 30 of their extent are not noticed by the transmitting antenna A2 and the receiving antenna A1, it is possible to detect them by the arrangement of the

transmitting antenna B2.I and associated receiving antenna B1.I since their distances are noticeably smaller than the distance between the transmitting antenna A2 and the receiving antenna A1. If, for instance, the dimension of an electrically conductive mark disposed parallel to the document direction of

5 movement is 1.5 mm, the distance between the transmitting antenna B2.I and the receiving antenna B1.I is to be selected at 1.3 mm in order to ensure capacitive coupling. During checking, the security document to be checked is moved at a defined speed in the effective range of the test sensor arrangement in accordance with the invention. The displaced arrangement of trans-

10 mitting antenna B2.I and receiving antenna, there will be a balancing of the margins in case of an orthogonal shift of the bank note relative to the direction of movement. Signals arising at the receiving antennae B1.I are fed to the micro controller 47 by way of rectifiers 48..50 and selective amplifiers 51..53. Depending upon structure and location of the security thread within the

15 document, the signals from the selective amplifiers 46, 51...53 received at the micro controller 47 are distinguished ^{by} in their frequency and amplitude response. In that manner, a classification of the document is possible by the micro controller 47 on the basis of comparing frequency and/or threshold value with predetermined values stored in the micro controller 47. These

20 values are determined by manual input, programming and/or comparison with values parametricized on the basis of a comparison document which has already been classified. The micro controller 47 generates a machine-specific signal which is characteristic of the authenticity of the bank note to be checked. This classification signal of the micro controller 47 is fed to

25 appropriate indicators and/or to the appropriate interface of the processing machine, for further processing. In the same manner as different currencies are distinguishable by different security strips or threads, forgeries will also be detected, provided they have ^{false} imitation security strips or threads, or simply fractions thereof. The compact structure of the entire checking apparatus,

30 more particularly the sensors and electronic evaluation circuit integrated into a single unit, as well as additional shielding measures result in further

possibilities of reducing interferences which are becoming ever more significant. The arrangement within a processing machine is such that the usual feeding of currency bills is not interfered with by the test sensor arrangement.

- 5 The manner of an exemplary integration of an inventive checking apparatus into a conventional processing machine is shown in Fig. 9. To this end, the test sensor arrangement 54 made up of the transmitting antennae A2, A3, B2.I and the receiving antennae A1, B1.I is integrated into an existing guidance device 56. The test sensor arrangement 54 is positioned
- 10 tangentially relative to the guidance device 56, or it is positioned tangentially displaced relative to the feed roll 55 in such a manner that it additionally assumes its guiding function in the area of the test sensor arrangement 54. For that reason, a bank note to be checked is fed into the operating range of the sensors without additional pressure means. The test sensor arrangement
- 15 is tangentially placed with respect to a present guidance device 56 such that a security document to be checked and fed by the feed rollers 55 is guided by the test sensor arrangement 54 at a defined spacing and at a defined velocity. By appropriate fasteners at the guidance device 56, in particular ^{or can} wobble screws, a defined spacing may be set between the feed roller 55 and
- 20 the guidance device 56 or the test sensor arrangement. Setting of the threshold values and of the classification values is accomplished by switches not shown in the figure, or by appropriate software of the micro controller 47. In this manner, an operator may by simple switching easily change the classification values in order to check different currencies. In practice, the
- 25 machine will be stopped when no signal appears or at a signal not related to a bank note, and the forgery or unusable bill is removed.

- 30 The influence of paper quality, age, moisture and so forth on the authenticity classification is reduced by the lateral extension of the antenna arrangement over the entire width of the document. This also includes the possibility of a classification into forgeries, authentic bank notes and badly worn bank notes. This kind of classification is carried out by an appropriate

evaluation of the amplitude and time responses of the signals generated by the selective amplifiers 46, 51..53 and by a corresponding threshold value setting by the evaluating micro controller 47. The micro controller 47 is calibrated manually, software-controlled or by checking specific calibration

5 documents the authenticity classification of which is known. In the latter method, a calibration document is checked by the checking apparatus in the manner described above. Instead of comparing the signals at the outputs of the selective amplifiers 46, 51..53 with signals stored in the micro controller 47, they are stored in the micro controller 47 as reference values.

10 Another location for mounting the test sensor arrangement 54 has been disclosed in (German) Patent application 195 18 229.4. In accordance with that invention the test sensor arrangement 54 may for instance be mounted at the end of the circularly arcuate guidance device 56 as shown in Fig. 10. Here, too, necessary pressure devices for a defined spacing and/or
15 contact feeding of test objects by the test apparatus ~~are dispensed with~~. This possibility may be used if ~~it is not possible to mount~~ the test sensor arrangement 54 ^{there is no need for} ~~cannot be mounted~~ tangentially offset in the arcuate area of the guidance device 56. Since in accordance with the invention, pressure means such as springs, pressure rollers are dispensed with the test object itself is subjected to less
20 mechanical stress.

The method in accordance with the invention has been described with reference to concrete embodiments of the test sensor arrangement and the electronic evaluation circuit in the context of a money counting machine. It is, however, to be mentioned that the present invention is not limited to the
25 details of the embodiments in the description, as changes and alterations are claimed within the scope of the claims. Thus many different embodiments of the electronic evaluation circuit adapted to the specific operation of the selective amplifier are possible.